### TEMA NR. 6

### FORME BILINIARE, FORME LINIARE SÍ FORME PATRATICE

### Problème rejolvate

(1). Så se aducă la forma canonică pun Jores metode, forma pătratică h: R³→R, definită pin
h(x̄) = 5x₁² + 6x₂² + 4x₃² - 4x₁x₂ - 4x₁x₃,
determinându-se totodată și bafa ûi cene,
prin metoda Folontă, forma vătratică h(x̄)
are expresie (formā) ranonică.

Refolvare. O formà patratica se soire, inti-obajà data, in felul urura bon:

 $h(\vec{x}) = X^T G X,$ 

unde X este matucea coloanà a coordonatelor vectorului à in baja care regultà din enunt, iar G este o matrice patratica sometura,  $G = G^T$ , de orden egal un demensurea spatiului pe care este defentà functia h.

In fond, o forme à patratica este o functie reala de n vanabile reale, de o expresse vanticulara (pobnom mogen de gradul 2 in vanabilele x1, x2, --, xn).

(poate fi)
estivaloarea ûn perechea (h, h), h=(h1,..,hn)
c R, a diferentialei a donava functiei

notati  $d^2f(\vec{k}_0)(\vec{h},\vec{h}) = d^2f(\vec{x}_0,\vec{h},\vec{h}) = \varphi(\vec{h})$ , unde

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hatricea G a former patratice  $\varphi(h)$  a fort notatà in semestrul : au  $H_p(\vec{x}_0)$  si 1-a numit "hessiana" functiei f in punctul Stationar (df(xo)=0) Xo. Daca elementele lui G sunt gig, réi en, régén, atunai

 $\mathcal{J}_{\dot{y}} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} (\vec{x}_o) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} (\vec{x}_o) = \mathcal{J}_{\dot{y}i},$ 

In capil problèmei ementate, matricea Gesti

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Efectuand det G, Constatan ca det G=80+0 dea forma patratica data este nedegenerata sau, altfel spris, are rangul egal au dimensuner statulni, adica 3. Totatat este si rang G.

Grie muare in expresia canonica pe care o om gas printr-o metoda dentre cele ainosaite, rumarul patratelos va fi 3, adica h(x')= 21 x12 + 22 x2 + 23 x32.

La folosim intai metoda valorilor si vectorelor proprii. Trebuie sa determinam mai întăi Valorile proprii ale operatorului

liniar  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  care în baja canonică din  $\mathbb{R}^3$  are matucea G, Expresa hii  $T(\vec{\chi})$ -este  $T(\vec{\chi}) = (5x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3, -2x_1 + 6x_2, -2x_1 + 4x_3)$ .

Solinomul caracteristic  $P(\lambda)$  se stie ca este  $P(\lambda) = \det (G - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 6-\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ Arosta se obstino caracteristic  $P(\lambda)$  se stie ca este  $P(\lambda) = \det (G - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 6-\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ 

Acesta se obtine calculând deternunantiel matricei Abtinuta dui G prin scaclerea bri à pe diagonala principala.

Te gaseste  $P(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 15\lambda^2 - 68\lambda + 80$ 

là remarcam cà aute polinom caracteristic are dupt coeficienti:

- coeficientiel hie  $\lambda^3$  este  $(-1)^3 = -1$ ;

- coeficientul hu λ² este (-1) tr G = tr G, unde
"tr"-inseanina "urma" matricei G, adica dima
elementebr de pe dia gonala sa puncipalà;
- wef cientul hie λ ste (-1). Suma tuturor
nu nordon de ordinul 2 care au diagonala
puncipalà extrasà dii diagonala hii G, adica

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} =$$

= 26 + 16 + 24 = 66

- coeficiental bui d' (termenul liber) estr (-1)°. det G, adica 80.

Ecuatia P(x)=0 re numbre ematie caracterity

Duja inmultirea en (-1), obtinem  $3^3 - 153^2 + 663 - 80=0$ 

Foloand schena hui Horner gasin ca radaanile sunt  $\lambda_1 = 2$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 5$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 8$ . Aceste

radaani sunt valorile proprii cautate. Determinam vectorii proprii roverpunjatori valordor profoni gainte. Trebuie sa repluau

sistèmele liniare s' anogene:

 $(G-\lambda_1 I_3)X=0;$   $(G-\lambda_2 I_3)X=0;$   $(G-\lambda_3 I_3)X=0,$ in care 13 viennatucea unitate de ordin 3, ian X ete neatucea coloana a coordonatelor vectoruluir in bata canonicà B= {== (1,0,0), e==(0,1,0),

 $\vec{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$   $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ . Accepte distance dunt:  $\int_{x_1=2}^{3x_1-2} 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \qquad \int_{-2x_2}^{-2x_2} 2x_3 = 0 \qquad \int_{-2x_1-2x_2-2x_3}^{-3x_1-2x_2-2x_3} = 0$   $\int_{-2x_1+4x_2}^{-2x_1+4x_2} = 0; \int_{-2x_1+x_2}^{-2x_2+2x_3} = 0; \int_{-2x_1-2x_2-2x_3}^{-2x_2-2x_3} = 0$ 

 $\begin{vmatrix} -2x_1 & +2x_3 = 0 & | -2x_1 & -x_3 = 0 & | -2x_1 & -4x_3 = 0 \end{vmatrix}$ 

Ai au solutible  $\begin{cases}
x_1 = 2\alpha \\
x_2 = \alpha
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
x_1 = -28 \\
x_2 = 2\beta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
x_2 = 2\beta \\
x_3 = -2\beta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
x_3 = -2\beta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
x_4 = -28 \\
x_2 = 28
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
x_3 = 8, 8 \in \mathbb{R}
\end{cases}$ 

Gubmatile invariante sont  $S_{\tau}(\lambda_1) = \{\vec{X} = \alpha(2,1,2), \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \}$ 

 $S_{T}(\lambda_{2}) = \{ \vec{X} = \beta(1, 2, -2), \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}} \}$ 

 $S_{3}(\lambda_{3}) = \{\vec{x} = g(-2, 2, 1) | g \in \mathbb{R}^{d}\}.$ 

diecare dentre ele are dineuminea 1 O Bafa in ficcare dentre ele ete formatà din câte un vector profonie Gorgonijatr dualu «= = 1 >

$$\vec{v}_{1} = (2,1,2), \quad \vec{v}_{2} = (1,2,-2), \quad \vec{v}_{3} = (2,-2,-1)$$
Avene ca
$$T(\vec{v}_{1}) = \lambda_{1}\vec{v}_{1} = 2\vec{v}_{1}$$

$$T(\vec{v}_{2}) = \lambda_{2}\vec{v}_{2} = 5\vec{v}_{2}$$

 $(\mathcal{T}(\vec{v}_3) = \lambda_3 \vec{v}_3 = 8 \vec{v}_3 ,$ 

conforme definitiei vectorului propries.

hatucea C de trecere de la Caja B la sorte mul de vectori profoni B'= 1 v, v, v, v3

Ste  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow det C = -27 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow det C = -27 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

hatnica hii T' in baja B' are forma

 $Aagonala B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ 

fajt de se poate ventica si Alahud formula 13 = C-1 GC.

In baja B' forma patratica data in avea expressa (x)  $h(\vec{x}) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 8x_3^2$ 

Toate patratele bunt populare.

Newand patritelos et 3, cat demenhance spatialia R3. Conclusia: forma patritica data ete poster definita.

Sà mai mentionam ca sur (\*) x1, X2, X3. Aunt coorde natele vectorului à in born B', rdich

 $\vec{X} = x_1' \vec{v_1} + x_2' \vec{v_2} + x_3' \vec{v_3}$  sau  $\vec{X} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ . Le otie cà acerte coordonate sout espale de vechule coordonate  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  prin relation  $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ X \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Prin anuare, daca s-an calcula C'si apoi X' prin formula (\*), s-an obtine x's, X'2 si X'3 rare, daca s-an inlocui in(x), an trebui sà dea expressa hui h(x) de la care ane plecat. VERIFICATI!

### hetoda hu Gauss

Court in formarea de patrate, Dirupahu tote termenii care conten  $x_1$  (conditia ce trebuie indeplement ste sa existe  $g_{11}x_1^2 = 5x_1^2 + 3a$  fie defent de ferr). Avenu  $h(\vec{x}) = (5x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3) + 6x_2^2 + 4x_3^2$  sau  $h(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{5}(25x_1^2 - 20x_1x_2 - 20x_1x_3) + 6x_2^2 + 4x_3^2$ 

hentionam cà am efectuat operatia aceastr (innulture si inpartire prin 5 a parante)ei) pentir ca  $25x_1^2 = (5x_1)^2$ . Cu noua parante)a alcatrim un patrat parfect. Acesta trebaie à fie  $\frac{1}{2}(5x_1-2x_2-2x_3)^2$  dacă adunăm si seadem;

 $h(\vec{x}') = \frac{1}{5}(5x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + \frac{26}{5}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{5}x_2x_3 + \frac{16}{5}x_3^2$ Se observá cá ste mai avantajos sa facem játiat Jerfect au termenii  $\frac{16}{5}x_3^2 - \frac{8}{5}x_2x_3 = \frac{1}{5}(4x_3 - x_2)^2 - \frac{1}{5}x_2^2$ Srun urware:

 $h(\vec{x}') = \frac{1}{5}(5x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 5x_2^2 + \frac{1}{5}(4x_3 - x_2)^2$ Am outinut artfel (din non) trei patrate perfecte (altele decât prin metoda intaia), anune  $\binom{**}{*}h(\vec{x}') = \frac{1}{5}x_1^{'2} + 5x_2^{'2} + \frac{1}{5}x_3^{'2}$ , unde

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \times \\ x \times \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} x_1' = 5x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_2' = x_2 \\ x_3' = -x_2 + 4x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow X' = C^{-1}X,$$

unde C ste matucea de trevere de la baja ujualà la baja in care exprena lui h(x) are forma (\*\*). Pentin a gási baja in care are/oc (\*\*) trebuie determinata C su noscánd ca

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} C^{-1} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\det C^{-1} = 20 \Rightarrow \det C = \frac{1}{20}$$

van, mai suplu, repolvam fostime (\*\*) in privinta lui X1, X2, X3 caa X = CX'. Gásmi

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{5} x_1' + \frac{1}{2} x_2' + \frac{1}{10} x_3' \\ x_2 = x_2' \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{4} x_2' + \frac{1}{4} x_3' \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{10} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Bata in care h are expressa canonica (\*\*)

eti  $B'' = \{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3\}$  as  $\vec{u} = \vec{e} C = 0$   $\vec{u}_1 = \frac{1}{5}\vec{e}_1; \vec{u}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 + \frac{1}{4}\vec{e}_3; \vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{10}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{1}{4}\vec{e}_3$ 

Metoda hu Jacobi. Calculatu nunonii puncyalu extrasi du G.  $\Delta_1 = |911| = 5$   $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 5-2 \\ -26 \end{vmatrix} = 26$  $\Delta_3 = \det G = 80$ . Prun definitie, luam  $\Delta_0 = 1$ . Conform metodei lui Jacobi, exestri o bata B"=17, F2, F3/ in care forma patritica are expressa canonica  $h(\vec{x}) = \frac{\Delta_0}{\Delta_1} \eta_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} \eta_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_2} \eta_3^2$ unde  $\vec{x} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)_{3'''} = \gamma_1 \vec{f}_1 + \gamma_2 \vec{f}_2 + \gamma_3 \vec{f}_3$ Le cautà vectorii Proi B" in forma (conform, du non, metodei hui Jacobi)  $\begin{cases} f_1 = K_1 \vec{e}_1 \\ f_2 = K_1 \vec{e}_1 + K_{22} \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{f}_3 = K_{13} \vec{e}_1 + K_{23} \vec{e}_2 + K_{33} \vec{e}_3 \end{cases}$ adica matricea de trecere B \_ B" este adica mum.

"trunghuslan Superioara"  $C = \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_{11} & \kappa_{12} & \kappa_{13} \\ 0 & \kappa_{22} & \kappa_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & \kappa_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ Le determina elementele lui C din inditule:  $F(\vec{f}_{1},\vec{e}_{1})=1$ ;  $F(\vec{f}_{2},\vec{e}_{1})=0$   $F(\vec{f}_{3},\vec{e}_{1})=0$   $F(\vec{f}_{3},\vec{e}_{2})=0$ unde F(x, g) este forma biliniara simetrica

de la care profine forma patratica h(x') (se

Aute ca h(x) = F(x,x)). Se vede ca F(x,y) = XTGY.

Astfel sotemele(\*\*\*) devin

Avand in vedere ca matucea G=119ig11 este (vej pg.2)

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{ systemele}$$

$$5 \mathcal{L}_{11} = 1 ; \begin{cases} 5 \mathcal{L}_{12} - 2 \mathcal{L}_{22} = 0 \\ -2 \mathcal{L}_{12} + 6 \mathcal{L}_{22} = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 5 \mathcal{L}_{13} - 2 \mathcal{L}_{23} - 2 \mathcal{L}_{33} = 0 \\ -2 \mathcal{L}_{13} + 6 \mathcal{L}_{23} = 0 \\ -2 \mathcal{L}_{13} + 4 \mathcal{L}_{33} = 1 \end{cases}$$

care au respectiv solutile:

$$\mathcal{L}_{11} = \frac{1}{5} ; \quad \mathcal{L}_{12} = \frac{1}{13} ; \quad \mathcal{L}_{13} = \frac{3}{20} \\
\mathcal{L}_{22} = \frac{5}{26} ; \quad \mathcal{L}_{23} = \frac{1}{20} \\
\mathcal{L}_{33} = \frac{13}{40} ;$$

Prin urmare, matricea de trècere C esti

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{13} & \frac{3}{20} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{26} & \frac{1}{20} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{40} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X = C$$
Deci, baja etc.

$$\begin{cases}
\vec{f}_{1} = \frac{1}{5}\vec{e}, \\
\vec{f}_{2} = \frac{1}{13}\vec{e} + \frac{5}{26}\vec{e}_{2}
\end{cases}$$

 $\left| \vec{f}_{3} = \frac{3}{20} \vec{e}_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{20} \vec{e}_{2}^{2} + \frac{13}{90} \vec{e}_{3}^{2} \right|$ 

Coordonatele vechi, adica XI, XI, XI, Se lea gai de cele voi fron X = CM Acci, daca am înlocui

 $\begin{cases}
x_1 = \frac{1}{5} \eta_1 + \frac{1}{13} \eta_2 + \frac{3}{20} \eta_3 & \text{in forma initial } a \text{ lin } h(\vec{x}) \\
x_2 = \frac{5}{26} \eta_2 + \frac{1}{20} \eta_3 & \text{the lowe } \sin \text{ oldernem} \\
x_3 = \frac{13}{40} \eta_3 & h(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{5} \eta_1^2 + \frac{5}{26} \eta_2^2 + \frac{13}{40} \eta_3^2 \text{ VERIFICATI!}
\end{cases}$ 

2). Så se studieje dacă endomorfismul  $T: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $T(\overline{X}) = (x_1 - x_2 + x_3), x_1 + x_2 - x_3, -x_2 + 2x_3),$  unde  $\overline{X} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , ad mite formă diagonală.

Refolvare. Fran endomorform se intelege o transformare liniara pemopatin vectorial V peste câmpul IK,  $T:V \rightarrow V$ .

Matricea A a endomorfomului este

Forma diagonalà a lui T an trebui sa fie de  $T(\vec{x}) = (\lambda_1 \times i', \lambda_2 \times i', \lambda_3 \times i')$ , unde  $\times i', \times_2', \times_3'$  sunt coordonatele vectorului  $\vec{x}$  enti-o baja  $\vec{S}' = \vec{i} \ \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \vec{j} \subset \vec{R}^3$ . Matricea  $\vec{A}'$  corespunçatore este

 $A' = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix},$ 

de unde se vede ca  $T(\vec{v}_1) = \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_2) = \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_3) = \lambda_3 \vec{v}_3$ . From unuare  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ ,  $\lambda_3$  ar trebui sa fre valorule proprii ale hui T ian  $\vec{v}_1$ ,  $\vec{v}_2$ ,  $\vec{v}_3$  vectorii proprii corespunçabori.

Valorile proprii ale lui T sont ràdacinile esuatici caracteristice  $P(\lambda) = 0$ , unde  $P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3)$  ian  $I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  este matricea unitate de ordin 3.

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Se gaseste  $f(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 2$  (VERIFICAȚI!) Ematia canacteristică  $\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 2 = 0$  are râdăunile  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$   $\lambda_1$   $\lambda_3 = 2$ .

Asadar valorile propui ale lui 7 sunt  $\lambda_1=1$ ,  $\lambda_2=1$ ,  $\lambda_1'=1$ ,  $\lambda_3=2$ .

Determenane vectorii proprii corespunçà tori repolvand sistemele lumare si omogene de 3 ecuații cu 3 neuroscute:

$$\left( A - 1. I_{3} \right) \overline{X} = 0; \quad \left( A - 2 I_{3} \right) \overline{X} = 0 
 \begin{cases}
 -x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \\
 -x_{3} = 0
 \end{cases}; \quad \left( A - 2 I_{3} \right) \overline{X} = 0 
 \begin{cases}
 -x_{1} - x_{2} + x_{3} = 0 \\
 -x_{2} - x_{3} = 0
 \end{cases}; \quad \left( A - 2 I_{3} \right) \overline{X} = 0
 \end{cases}$$

un singur vector proprii  $\vec{v}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$   $\vec{v}_3 = (1, 0, 1)$ Vectorul proprii

corespunçator este  $\vec{v}_3 = (1, 0, 1)$ 

Dacá ar fi existat doi vectorii proprii leman independenti corespunçatorii valorii proprii duble  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ , atunci acestia impreuna au  $\vec{V}_3$  ar fi format o baza cin care matricea A' a transformarii lemiare are forma diagonala  $A' = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Cum nu exità doi vectori proprii liniar independenti corespunza tori valorii proprii duble  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ , refulta ca T' nu admite forma diagonala.

(3). Matricea transformarii liniare (endomorfismului)  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  in baja canonica  $\mathcal{B} = \{\vec{e}_i = (1,0,0), \vec{e}_2 = (0,1,0), \vec{e}_3 = (0,0,1)\}$  este

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Så se anate ra Teste transformare limiara ortogonala.

Sa se calculefe  $\|\vec{x}\| \le \|T(\vec{x})\|$ , unde  $\vec{x} = (-1, 3, 1)$ , ian  $\|\cdot\|$  (norma) este indusa de produsul scalar standard (canonic) ve  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Redolvare. Transformarea linianà  $T: R \to R$ et ortogonalà dacà ri numai dacà matricea

Da intro baja ortonormata sti ortogonalà.

O matrice A se Ece ca et ortogonalà.

O mature A le fice ca eté ortogonala daca A'= AT , adica daca A A'= ATA= I3.

Se stie cà B est bajà ortonormata in produsul scalar standard  $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3$ , ande  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  si  $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$ .

Conforme afirmatie de mai sus » T'extogonal.

Norma Emchdiana  $||\vec{X}|| = \sqrt{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{X}} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}$ Deci  $||\vec{X}|| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{M}$ .

 $T'(\vec{x}) = \vec{e} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \vec{e} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3}, -\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} = ||T(\vec{x})|| = \sqrt{M}$ Asadar,  $||\vec{x}|| = ||T(\vec{x})|| = \sqrt{M}$ . Se constata ca  $t \cdot \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  voncavea  $||\vec{x}|| = ||T(\vec{x})||$ . Accasta se intampla partin ca T este or simetric.

4). Sá se studieze daca  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $T(x') = (4x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3, 6x_1 - 5x_2 - 6x_3, x_3)$ ,  $x' = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$  admite formá diagonalá. In caf afirmativ, someti expressa diagonalá a hui T si preujati baja ûn care are loc aceasta expresse.

Rejolvare. T'este endomorfism. In baja Canonica du R3, T' are matricea

Valorile proprie ale hui T sunt ràdàanile ecuatiei caracteristice  $\Gamma(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0$ . Se gaseste  $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2) = 0$ . Se vede ca  $\lambda = 1$  este valoare proprie dubla, iar  $\lambda_3 = 2$  este valoare proprie suysa.

Determinam vectorii profoni covenanjakori Trlome sa reprevam sostemele: (A-1.13) X=0 1. (A-2.13) X=0, san

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \\ 6x_1 - 6x_2 - 6x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \\ 6x_1 - 7x_2 - 6x_3 = 0 \\ -x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $X_{1} = X_{2} + X_{3}$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} \times 2$   $\text{Luand } X_{2} = 0$   $X_{3} = 1$   $V_{3} = (3, 2, 0)$   $V_{4} = (1, 1, 0)$   $V_{5} = (1, 0, 1)$   $V_{7} = (3, 2, 0)$ 

Frem  $T(\vec{v}_1) = 1.\vec{v}_1$  is  $T(\vec{v}_2) = 1.\vec{v}_2$ ;  $T(\vec{v}_3) = 2\vec{v}_3$  is  $S' = 1 \vec{v}_1$ ,  $\vec{v}_2$ ,  $\vec{v}_3$  bata in  $R^3$ . In encludie,

transformenea luni ara admite forma diagonala  $T(\vec{X}') = (x_1', x_2', 2x_3'),$  unde  $\vec{X} = (x_1', x_2', x_3'),$  ian matucea sa in baja B' formata de vectorii proprie este diagonala, adica  $A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$ 

(5), Sa' re cercete je daca  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $|T'(x)| = (4x_1 - x_2, 3x_1 + x_2 - x_3, x_1 + x_3)$  admite forma diagonala si sa suie aceasta forma diagonala, daca esti cazul

Stutie. Ca si la exercitiele precedente, determinam valorule proprii rejolvand ecuatia  $P(\lambda) = 0$ . Le gasseste  $\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 12\lambda - 5 = 0$  cu radicimile reale si distincte doua cate doua  $\lambda_1 = -1$ ,  $\lambda_2 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{69}}{2}$ ,  $\lambda_3 = \frac{7 + \sqrt{69}}{2}$ .

Folomne regultatul: la valori proprii districte Corespund veitori proprii linian independenti, ian la trei valori porprii districte doua câte doua vectorii proprii corespunjatori formeaja o baja in R3. Fie acestia  $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 = \vec{B}'\}$ . In baja  $\vec{B}'$  matricea  $\vec{A}' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{69} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} + \sqrt{69} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  ian exprena dia gonala a lui  $\vec{T}'$  eti  $\vec{T}'(\vec{X}') = \begin{pmatrix} -x_1', & 7 - \sqrt{69} & x_2', & \frac{7}{2} + \sqrt{69} & x_3' \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , unde  $\vec{X} = (\vec{X}_1', \vec{X}_2', \vec{X}_3')$   $\vec{B}_3'$ .

6). Matrice a transformàrii liniare (endomorfismului)  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  cin baja canonica
du  $\mathbb{R}^3$  este

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -3 \\ 6 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Sa' se afle forma diagonala a acestei matuce.

unde  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  bunt valorile profoni ale endomorformului T. Gámin a ecuata a canacterística  $P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0$  este  $\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 6 = 0$ 

Aceastré exuatie are radaanile reale 5° distincte  $\lambda_1 = 3$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 1 - \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 1 + \sqrt{3}$ . De a

(7) Sa se determine matricea operatorului lunar  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $T(\vec{x}) = (3x_1 + 2x_2, -x_1, 0)$  in baza  $V = \{\vec{v}_1 = (1, 2, 3), \vec{v}_2 = (2, 1, 3), \vec{v}_3 = (1, 1, 1)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ .

Rejohvare. 
$$\mathcal{B}=\{\vec{e}_1=(1,0,0),\vec{e}_2=(0,1,0),\vec{e}_3=(0,0,1)\}$$
 unde  $C=\begin{pmatrix}1&2&1\\2&1&1\\3&3&1\end{pmatrix}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\det C=3\neq 0\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}$  baja.

Fie B matucea lui T'in baja V. Stima

$$B = C^{-1} A C$$

Calculan C'scriend entai hanspera CT

$$C^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Si apoi adjuncta

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} C^{*}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

Repulta 
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -6 & -\frac{11}{3} \\ 3 & 4 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 6 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

F). Matricea transformarii liniare (endomorformulii)  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  in lafa canonica  $\mathcal{B} = \{\vec{e}_i = (1,0,0),$  $\vec{e}_2 = (0,1,0), \ \vec{e}_3 = (0,0,1) \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  este

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 & -6 \\ -2 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Sá se afle matricea B a hui Tim baja  $V = \{ \vec{v}_1 = (1,2,3), \vec{v}_2 = (1,1,1), \vec{v}_3 = (2,1,3) \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 

Refolvare. Fie C matricea de trecere de la baja B la baja V. Atunci

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Le poate determina B si pe altà cale tinànd cont cà Bare pe cele trei avloane coordonatele vectoribr T(vn), T(v2), T(v3) saportati la baza V. Aveni  $(*) \begin{array}{l} (\mathcal{T}(\vec{v}_{1}) = \mathcal{T}(\vec{e}_{1} + 2\vec{e}_{2} + 3\vec{e}_{3}) = \mathcal{T}(\vec{e}_{1}) + 2\mathcal{T}(\vec{e}_{2}) + 3\mathcal{T}(\vec{e}_{3}) \\ (*) \end{array}$   $(*) \begin{array}{l} (\mathcal{T}(\vec{v}_{2}) = \mathcal{T}(\vec{e}_{1} + \vec{e}_{2} + \vec{e}_{3}) = \mathcal{T}(\vec{e}_{1}) + \mathcal{T}(\vec{e}_{2}) + \mathcal{T}(\vec{e}_{3}) \\ \end{array}$  $|T(\bar{v}_3) = T(2\bar{e}_1 + \bar{e}_2 + 3\bar{e}_3) = 2T(\bar{e}_1) + T(\bar{e}_2) + 3T(\bar{e}_3)$ Dar, T(ēi), T(ēi), T(ēi) se runosc: coordonatele lor in baja canonica B sunt coloanele luitos

$$(**) \begin{cases} (T'(\vec{e}_1) = -\vec{e}_1 - 2\vec{e}_2 - 2\vec{e}_3 \\ (T'(\vec{e}_2) = 2\vec{e}_1 + 2\vec{e}_2 + 2\vec{e}_3 \\ (T'(\vec{e}_3) = -3\vec{e}_1 - 6\vec{e}_2 - 6\vec{e}_3 \end{cases}$$

### TEMA NR.6 pagma 18

Den (\*\*) for (\*) regulta:

Lentre ca problema sa fie rejolvata an trebui la Stini wordenatele bajei Verki in baja nouci, deci pe e, ez, ez expunati ca si combinatio liniare de vi, vi, vi, Aceste exprinari vor repette du

$$\begin{pmatrix}
* * * \\
* * *
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{cases}
\vec{e_1} + 2\vec{e_2} + 3\vec{e_3} = \vec{v_1} \\
\vec{e_1} + \vec{e_2} + \vec{e_3} = \vec{v_2}
\end{cases}
\text{ Sau } \vec{e} C = \vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{e_1} + \vec{e_2} + 3\vec{e_3} = \vec{v_3}$$

$$\vec{e} = \vec{v} C^{-1}$$

Putem ocoli caladul lui C-1 reportand Internel (\*\*) in raport au neurosuitele E1, E2, E3. Obtinem

$$\begin{pmatrix} *** \\ ** \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} \vec{e_1} = -\frac{2}{3}\vec{v_1} + \vec{v_2} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{v_3} \\ \vec{e_2} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{v_1} + \vec{v_2} - \frac{2}{3}\vec{v_3} \Rightarrow C^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Inloaum (\*\*\*) in (\*\*) si artfel obtinen

$$\begin{cases}
T(\vec{v}_1) = -\frac{20}{3}\vec{v}_1 - 6\vec{v}_2 + \frac{10}{3}\vec{v}_3 \\
T(\vec{v}_2) = -\frac{8}{3}\vec{v}_1 - 2\vec{v}_2 + \frac{4}{3}\vec{v}_3 \\
T(\vec{v}_3) = -\frac{28}{3}\vec{v}_1 - 9\vec{v}_2 + \frac{11}{3}\vec{v}_3
\end{cases}$$

Prini unuale
$$\begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
+\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
+\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
+\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
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\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
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\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
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\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
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\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
+\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
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\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
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\end{bmatrix}$$

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\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
+\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

### MA NR. 6 Nagina 19

8) Lá se determine forma diagonalá a endomorfismului  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ , de fonit prin  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 - x_3, x_2 - 2x_3, -x_1 - 2x_2),$ unde  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

ian polinomul canacteristic  $\Gamma(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3)$  are expressia  $P(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 5$ . Equation canacteristica  $P(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = 0$  are said anile reale distincte  $A_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \frac{1 - V_2}{2}, \lambda_3 = \frac{1 + V_2}{2}$ . He correspond their vectors proprise ale his T be correspond their vectors proprise limitaris independent in  $R^3$ , decisionstituite or nour bata. In accasta bata, mahicea his T are torma diagonala

$$B = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 - \sqrt{21} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2}
\end{pmatrix}.$$

(9) Så se arate cå  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 - x_3, -6x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$ este un automorfism (endomorfism inversatil)

§ så se calculeze  $T(\vec{x}), T^{-1}(\vec{x})$  daca  $\vec{x} = (-2, -1, 2)$ .

Refreque Ematra vectoriala a endomorfismily T este  $\vec{y} = T(\vec{x}), \text{ unde } T(\vec{x}) = \vec{e}(AX_1), \text{ unde}$ 

## TEMA NR. 6 vagma 20

X = (X1, X2, X3) = EX si Y este matricea orloana a vectorului magine  $\vec{J} = T(\vec{x})$ , adica  $\vec{J} = \vec{e} \vec{Y}$ Ani ecuatia vectoriala = T(X) obtinene

pe cea matriceala Y = AX.

Pentiu ca'7 sa fie inversabil trebuie ca dui Y = T'(x') sa puteur scoate în mod unic pex ti amene x= T'(y). Ludud in calcul eartig maticellà antatain cà acest lucu este posibul daca si numai daca à esti matuce

inversabila. Calculand det A =- 1 +0 => 7 A-1

Evedent  $T^{-1}(\vec{x}) = \vec{e}(A^{-1}X)$ .  $T(\vec{x}) = T(-2, -1, 2) = \vec{e} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -6 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{e} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 17 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} =$ 

=  $-4\vec{e_1} + 17\vec{e_2} - \vec{e_3} = (-4, 17, -1)$ . Asadar

 $(\mathcal{T}(\vec{x}) = (-4, +17, -1).$ Calculand inversa lui A gamm  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 3 \\ -7 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  $A^{-1}X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 3 \\ -7 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, dea$ 

 $T^{-1}(\vec{x}) = (-3, 6, -1) = -3\vec{e}_1 + 6\vec{e}_2 - \vec{e}_3$ 

(10) Sa se determine câte o baja in nucleul KerT si magnea Im T ale aperatorului limiar (tran-sformarea liniarà, endonorponul) T: R3 -> R3, T(x)= (x+2x2+x3, -x1+x2+2x3, x2+2x3), unde X = (x1, x2, x3) + R3.

Amentene cà:  $KerT = \{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid T(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}\}$  si  $\mathcal{G}_m T = \{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \vec{J} \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ a.1. } T(\vec{x}) = \vec{J}\}$ Prince un transfer tra

Priv mueare, trebuie sà aflam sortutile ecuatie; vectoriale  $\mathcal{T}(\vec{X}) = \vec{\delta} \iff \int_{-X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0}^{X_1 + 2X_2 + X_3 = 0}$ 

Din ultimele douà ecuatii regultà  $x_1 = 0$  si deci  $x_2 = -2x_3$  care introdusa viu prima ecuatie da  $x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0$ Asadar Ker  $T = \{\vec{0}\} = \}$  den Ker T = 0 = d == defectul hui  $T = \}$  In  $T = \mathbb{R}^3$ . Obaja in In Tfoate fi chiar baja canonica.

11)  $\mathcal{G}_{a}^{c}$  se determine endomantesmul  $\mathcal{T}: \mathbb{R}^{3} \to \mathbb{R}^{3}$  conoscand ca  $\mathcal{T}(\vec{v}_{1}) = \vec{W}_{1}$ ,  $\mathcal{T}(\vec{v}_{2}) = \vec{W}_{2}$ ,  $\mathcal{T}(\vec{v}_{3}) = \vec{W}_{3}$ , unde  $\vec{v}_{1} = (-1, 0, 2)$ ,  $\vec{v}_{2} = (2, 3, 1)$ ,  $\vec{v}_{3} = (3, 1, 1)$   $\vec{v}_{1}$   $\vec{W}_{1} = (1, 0, 1)$ ,  $\vec{W}_{2} = (0, 5, 1)$ ,  $\vec{W}_{3} = (3, 7, -2)$ .

Refrivare. Inebuie determinate vectorie  $T(\vec{e}_1)$ ,  $T(\vec{e}_2)$ ,  $T'(\vec{e}_3)$  fentue a putea sone exprend operatorului liniar T. Acesti vectori vor repulta din Internul  $(T(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{W}_1 \quad (-T(\vec{e}_1) + 2T(\vec{e}_3) = \vec{W}_1)$   $T(\vec{v}_2) = \vec{W}_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2T(\vec{e}_1) + 3T(\vec{e}_2) + T(\vec{e}_3) = \vec{W}_2 \\ T(\vec{v}_3) = \vec{W}_3 \end{cases}$ 

Reformed Sistemul, gasine  $\begin{cases}
T'(\vec{e}_1) = -\frac{1}{8}(W_1 + W_2 - 3W_3) = (1, \vec{e}_1, -1) \\
T(\vec{e}_2) = -\frac{1}{16}(W_1 - TW_2 + TW_3) = (-1, 0, 1) \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ +2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
T(\vec{e}_3) = \frac{1}{16}(TW_1 - W_2 + 3W_3) = (1, 1, 6) \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ +2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Expression lui } T(\vec{x}) \text{ exte} \\
T'(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + x_3, 2x_1 + x_3, -x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

#### TEMA NR.6 pagma 22

### Problème propuse au indicati si rapounui

(1) Sá se aducá la forma canonicá prin metoda lui Gauss, forma játiatica  $h: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ ,

 $h(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 - 6x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 + 10x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3$ , precifându-se si baza în care are loc forma canonica determinată.

Indicatie. Se grupea ja primii trei termeni, re aduna si se ocade ce-i nervie pentru a forma-un tunom la patrat. Cu termenii ramași, care nu mai aux, ca factor, se procedea ja smular.

Rápuns.  $h(\bar{x}) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 24y_5^2$ , unde  $y_2 = x_2 + 4x_3$ sau  $Y = C^{-1}X$ . Se gareste  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -15 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$  in deci

baja in care are loc exprena canonica de mai sus est  $\mathcal{B}' = \{\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3\}$   $\vec{f} = \vec{e}(\Rightarrow)\vec{f}_1 = \vec{e}_1$   $\vec{f}_2 = 3\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2$   $\vec{f}_3 = -15\vec{e}_1 - 4\vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3$ 

2). Sá se afle matricea endomon formului  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \cdot \mathbb{R}^3$ stiind cà  $T(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{W}_1$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_2) = \vec{W}_2$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_3) = \vec{W}_3$ , unde  $\vec{v}_1 = (2,3,1)$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = (-1,0,2)$ ,  $\vec{v}_3 = (3,1,1)$  $\vec{W}_1 = (0,5,1)$ ,  $\vec{W}_2 = (1,0,1)$ ,  $\vec{W}_3 = (3,7,-2)$ .

Indicatie. Ve fi exercitive (11) de la vagina 21, 1846.

3). Fix operatorul lunar  $T:\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3), -2x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3)$ , unde  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

Sá se determine câte o baja in KerT si ImT si sá se anate cá T me este nici injectiva si nici aplicatie surjectiva.

(4) Matrice a operatorului lemiar  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  in baja canonica este  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Lá se precize je daca maticea lui Tint-oanumità baja poate fi diagonalà.

Indicatie. Vezi exercitive (2), vagna 10, TEMA NR.6.

(5). Se operatorul lunar  $T:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1, x_2)$ 

Så æ determene KerT, Im Thiså a arate ka Teste injectiva dar me si surjectiva.

Indicatie Aratati cà Ker T= 103 (somplu) de unde regultà T' engectiva si defectul este 0, d=0. Stom cà rang + defect = dem R² = 2 » rang = 2. Dan rang = dome Im T » din Im T = 2 si smTC R³ adecà Im T este un orbopatie liniar strict al lui R³, ca atare nu poate fi surjectiva.

Generale can transformance liniaria  $T: \mathbb{R}^3$   $\mathbb{R}^3$   $\mathbb{R}^3$ 

(4) Sá se aduca la forma canonica prin doua metode, forma patratica  $h(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 8x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$ 

- 8). Sa se arate ca transformarea (functia)  $7:\mathbb{R}^{3}$   $\mathbb{R}$   $T(\vec{x}) = (x_{4} + x_{2} + x_{3}, x_{4} + x_{2} + x_{3}, x_{4} + x_{2} + x_{3})$ nu este un yomorfism si apoi sa se determine cate o baja in nucleul KerT si magnea  $\mathbb{R}$   $\mathbb{R}$  ale hii  $\mathbb{R}$ . Raspuns  $\mathbb{R}$  este endomorfism pt  $\mathbb{R}$   $\mathbb{R}$
- 9 Så se aduca la exprena (forma) canonica, prin toate metodele ainosuite, forme a patratica h: R³→1R,

  h(x̄) = x, x2 + 2x, x3 4 x2 x3,

  unde x̄ = (x1, x2, x3) ∈ R³.

Succatie. Fentur a aplica metoda lui Gauss (formare de variate) se efectueazà intai schumbarea de variabile  $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 - y_4 \end{cases}$ 

In aut fel  $h(\vec{x}) = y_1^2 - y_2^2 - 2y_1y_3 - 6y_2y_3$  si de aici mounte se aplicà metoda lui Gauss. (vezi senuna m. 5 studenti grupa 8102).

(10) Så se determine câte o baja în nucleul KerT si SmT ale operatorului liniar  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to I\mathbb{R}^2$ , definit prii  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3, x_1 + x_3)$ .